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SEVENPENCE.

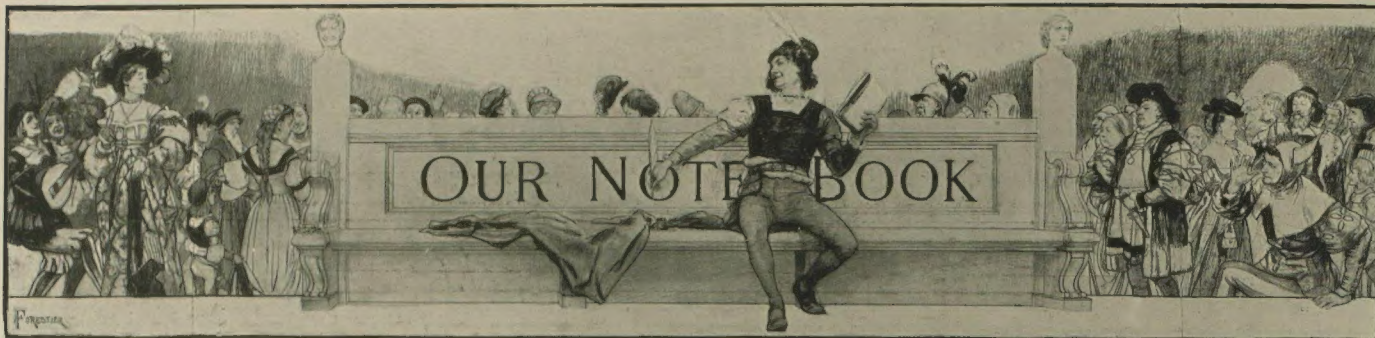
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VIMY RIDGE: CANADIAN MACHINE-GUNNERS, USING SHELL-CRATERS AS COVER, SUPPORTING THE INFANTRY.

"The Canadians," relates Mr. Philip Gibbs in his narrative of the taking of Vimy Ridge, early on Easter Monday, April 9, "went away at dawn, cheering and laughing, through the mud and rain. They followed close and warily to the barrage of our guns, and by 6.30 had taken their first goals, which included the whole front-line system of German trenches." Then, without pause, they pushed forward across the plateau beyond the crest of the ridge, meeting, except here and there round dug-outs, with little resistance that counted. Where resistance was offered, as seen above, the machine-gunners with

the battalions dropped quickly into the shell-craters—made by our own opening artillery bombardment—and quickly—and from the shelter of these, poured a swift and deadly fusillade on the enemy, while at either side their infantry comrades pressed in with the bayonet on the groups of Germans. In that way not a few of the enormous numbers of prisoners made in the Vimy Ridge battle came into our hands. "As the Canadians surged up to them with wave after wave of bayonets, the German soldiers streamed out and came running forward with their hands up."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT can hardly be too often repeated that the spell which modern Germany cast over Europe—or at least over important parts of Europe—was mainly an abuse of science. Science feeds upon details; and Germany set out to defeat our inherent ideals by means of details. For instance, derivations are details; and it was the Teutonic trick to set derivations to destroy traditions. We were told in a hundred ways to alter our philosophy to suit their philology. Now one can argue almost anything by philology. One can argue that black is white, and support it very plausibly with derivations. One has only to assert that "black" is probably "blank," while "blank" is obviously "blanc." One could prove that courage is cowardice by a sufficiently careful study of the words. It is only necessary to say that "courage" has obviously the same root as "courier," and means running—and then say it means running away. It is the same, of course, with manners as with morals—or, indeed, with anything else. It could similarly be suggested that rudeness is the same as politeness, by a sufficiently learned person—nay, by an utterly unlearned person like myself. It is not disputed that "chevalier" and "cavalier" are practically the same word. I need only deduce from this that, if I treat a lady in a cavalier manner, I shall also be treating her in a chivalrous manner. The test of my organ for truth would come when I found that the lady did not like it. It would be tested by whether I then discovered that derivations are often pedantic, or whether I only discovered that women are always illogical.

Now the really dangerous part of the Teutonic trick is the latter part—the habit of cutting oneself off from all cure or correction by a reserve of superiority. The examples I have given are intentionally silly; but things quite as vitally silly, but more superficially subtle, may quite easily lead quite clever people astray. A man is not a fool because he has believed some pedantic but plausible derivation to be the fact. He is only a fool if he finds the fact and still prefers the derivation. The lady is a fact; and the treatment she expects is that very solid fact which is called a tradition. The really evil element is a certain spirit which can at once retire before facts and rise above them, by the erection of a tower of pride and disdain. As I have said, it was a habit which hung about Europe in many places, before it was blown away by that very explosive fact which we call the great war. It is still clinging in corners of our own journalism; and there is no more urgent patriotic duty than to clear it out.

For instance, there are many Englishmen who are now ready to admit that they have believed a pack of rubbish in favour of Teutons. But they are not yet ready to admit that they have believed a precisely

similar pack of rubbish against Celts. Nobody in his senses wants them merely to substitute a Celtic Theory for the Teutonic Theory, for all such extreme simplifications are only neat because they are narrow. But I do wish them to see, to begin with, that one of these thin theories is as good as the other. It is possible to talk as if all Englishmen were really Angles. It would be equally possible to talk as if all Britons were really Bretons. In folk-lore and the first narratives, certainly, it would be much easier to find a link between Brittany and Britain than between Saxony and what we call the Saxons. But I am not arguing about the precise extent to which the modern Britons are really the Ancient Britons, or to what extent they are really the Ancient Germans—different (it is fondly hoped) from the modern Germans. I am pointing out

too stunned to make the conjecture that it may have happened because the man was an Irishman. The ethnologist who takes his ethics in this fashion has to be behind the times in a sense impossible to the most hopeless reactionary. He has to be behind time itself, pottering about in a primeval world before all recorded ages, and peering so persistently into the dark that he has always to shut his eyes in the daylight.

One moral of our great German heresy is that we should take things as we find them; and we generally find them a long time before the men of science have discovered them. Unfortunately, for instance, historic reasons for the Irishman fighting us do exist; but we need not make matters worse by prehistoric reasons which do not exist. If we had simply looked at

Prussians, instead of reading about Teutons, we should never have thought the North German our nearest and dearest friend. And if we simply look at Irishmen, instead of reading about Celts, we shall no longer think they are necessarily our darkest and most hopeless foes. They are really very different from us in many ways; but they are not ways which need interfere with each other, as the North German megalomania was bound to interfere with everything. The English type of casualness, for instance, is different from the Irish type of carelessness; but neither differs from the other so much as both differ from the carefulness of Prussia. One of them has a vague and the other a vivid religion; but neither of them has a religion of irreligion. Neither is capable of taking lawlessness quite seriously, or of making a mysticism out of materialism. There is a great deal of difference between shooting a pheasant



IN A PICTURESQUE CONVEYANCE: THE REMOVAL OF THE ALLIES' WAR PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION FROM MILAN TO ROME. The fine exhibition of Allied war photographs at Milan was so successful that it was decided to show them afterwards in Rome and other Italian cities. Here is seen a van containing some of the exhibits, drawn by a picturesque team of oxen, leaving the exhibition building in Milan en route for Rome. The collection includes official photographs contributed by six Allied Governments. Part of the British section was illustrated in our issue of February 24.

that our dramatic disillusionment about Germany ought to cure us of all those historic—or rather, prehistoric—generalisations which claim to be racial and are often only remote. And, if such anthropological antics have brought us bad luck in our love, they will bring us worse luck in our hate, and worst of all in our disdain. If it was unwise to worship a German merely because he was called a Teuton, it will be found still more unwise to condemn an Irishman merely because he was called a Celt. Modern Germany is the great example of a certain condition to which culture can undoubtedly come. Roughly speaking, it is the condition in which a professor has to take off his spectacles in order to see. The whole apparatus of formal thinking actually forbids a man to think. He always sees the label or ticket before he sees the thing to which it is attached. If, when he opens the door, a German is standing on the doorstep, he sees a Teuton before he sees the German. If a Jew puts his head in at the window, he sees a Semite before he sees a Jew. And if an Irishman knocks him on the head in a street fight, the head is dimly conscious of having suffered because the man was a Celt, but is

and shooting a landlord; but it is precisely in the recognition of this difference that the two respective marksmen, both of them being Christians, would certainly agree. Precisely what neither of them could do would be to shoot a man as if he were a pheasant, and that is the state of mind ultimately aimed at both by Prussian discipline and by Prussian science. It is the whole upshot of Teutonic militarism to consider more who commands you to kill than what you are killing; and it is the whole upshot of Teutonic evolutionism to suggest that a Teuton is to a man pretty much what a man is to a pheasant. It may have needed some such alien extravagance to bring our own differing types together; but I think they will be brought together. I have no belief in what is called the Union; but I have a belief in the unity under the picturesque varieties of the British Isles. That unity rests on history. At the back of all modern history is that war with the barbarians which filled the Dark Ages and has returned in our own; and it was against the same enemy that was struck the blow of King Brian at Clontarf and the stroke of King Alfred at Ethandun.

AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR: THE STARS AND STRIPES IN LONDON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS CO.



THE AMERICAN FLAG AND NATIONAL ANTHEM ON SALE IN LONDON: A STREET VENDOR WITH THE STARS AND STRIPES AND "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."



"THE STARS AND STRIPES SHOULD BE FLOWN IN CONJUNCTION IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN": THE FLAGS OUTSIDE THE MANSION HOUSE.



THE PRIME MINISTER AT A GREAT AMERICAN GATHERING IN LONDON: (LEFT TO RIGHT) THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR (THE MARQUIS IMPERIALI), MR. LLOYD GEORGE, DR. PAGE, COL. H. W. THORNTON, MR. F. E. POWELL, AND MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Dunn, displayed the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack together on the Mansion House, in honour of the United States' entry into the war, and has suggested that the two flags should be flown side by side "in every city and town in the United Kingdom." Our third photograph was taken at the gathering of the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel on April 12, when Mr. Lloyd George was the guest of honour and the American Ambassador, Dr. Walter Hines Page, took the chair. In his speech the Premier said: "I am in the happy position, I think, of being

the first British Minister of the Crown, who, speaking on behalf of the people of this country, can salute the American nation as comrades in arms. . . . I rejoice as a Democrat that the advent of the United States into this war gives the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world." Col. H. W. Thornton, who came from America to become Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, is an Hon. Lieut.-Colonel of the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps. He was recently appointed Deputy Director of Inland Waterways and Docks (unpaid).

THE GREAT CANADIAN EXPLOIT: THE TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



THE SHARE OF THE CAVALRY IN THE CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE. TROOPERS OF THE CANADIAN LIGHT HORSE GOING INTO ACTION.



DROPPED OUT OF THE RANKS OF VICTORY: A CANADIAN SOLDIER ATTENDING TO A WOUNDED COMRADE ON THE VIMY RIDGE.



THE SHARE OF THE GUNS IN THE CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE: A BATTERY OF CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY GETTING INTO ACTION.

In his memorable despatch of April 9 on the opening of the Battle of Arras, Sir Douglas Haig said: "The enemy's forward defences on this front, including the Vimy Ridge, which was carried by Canadian troops, were captured early this morning." The fuller accounts that have since appeared have shown that the capture of this important position was a splendid feat of arms. The above photographs illustrate some of the incidents of that eventful day. In the upper one, men of the Canadian Light Horse are seen going

into action—evidence that the cavalry had their share in the honours of the victory. The middle photograph shows a typical scene of desolation—a wilderness of rubble and tree-stumps—and in the midst of it a wounded soldier sitting with bowed head while a comrade attends to his injuries. In the third photograph, men of the Canadian Horse Artillery are seen with their guns and ammunition-wagons preparing to take up a position and come into action.

THE GREAT CANADIAN EXPLOIT: THE TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



AFTER THE FALL OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION ON VIMY RIDGE: CANADIANS SEARCHING THE CAPTURED TRENCHES FOR LURKING GERMANS.



LIGHT RAILWAYS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF CASUALTIES: GERMAN PRISONERS ASSISTING IN THE WORK OF COLLECTING WOUNDED AND PLACING STRETCHER CASES ON TRUCKS.

We illustrate here further incidents of that part of the great battle of April 9, of which the King said in his message of congratulation to Sir Douglas Haig: "Canada will be proud that the taking of the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to the lot of her troops." The upper photograph shows a process that always follows on the capture of a German position, the systematic searching of the trenches for any men that might still be lurking in the dug-outs. As the underground shelters made by the Germans can hold considerable numbers of men, there is always a risk of some machine-gun party or snipers

coming out after our troops have passed on and firing at them from the rear. In the lower illustration is seen the saddest phase of a battlefield, the collection of the wounded. It will be noted that a light railway is being used for the rapid transport of stretcher cases to dressing stations; also that some German prisoners are assisting the men of the British medical corps. The Germans can be distinguished by their head-gear. Some are wearing round caps; others the German helmet, which is of a different shape from that of our men, and has been nicknamed the "Dolly Varden" style.

"THERE IS REMOVED FROM OUR PATH THE GREAT BARRIER": THE CANADIAN CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



A CAPTURED GERMAN MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT ON THE TOP OF VIMY RIDGE: CANADIANS ON THE ARRAS-LILLE ROAD.



CONSOLIDATING THEIR NEWLY WON POSITION ON VIMY RIDGE: CANADIANS DIGGING NEW TRENCHES IN THE SHATTERED GERMAN LINES.



RIDGE: CANADIANS DIGGING NEW TRENCHES IN THE SHATTERED GERMAN LINES.



THE CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY AT THE CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE: MAKING AN EMPLACEMENT FOR A GUN AND BRINGING UP AN AMMUNITION-WAGON.



"THEY WENT AWAY AT DAWN": CANADIAN TROOPS ADVANCING AT A STEADY PACE OVER NO MAN'S LAND UNDER HEAVY FIRE, AT THE TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE.



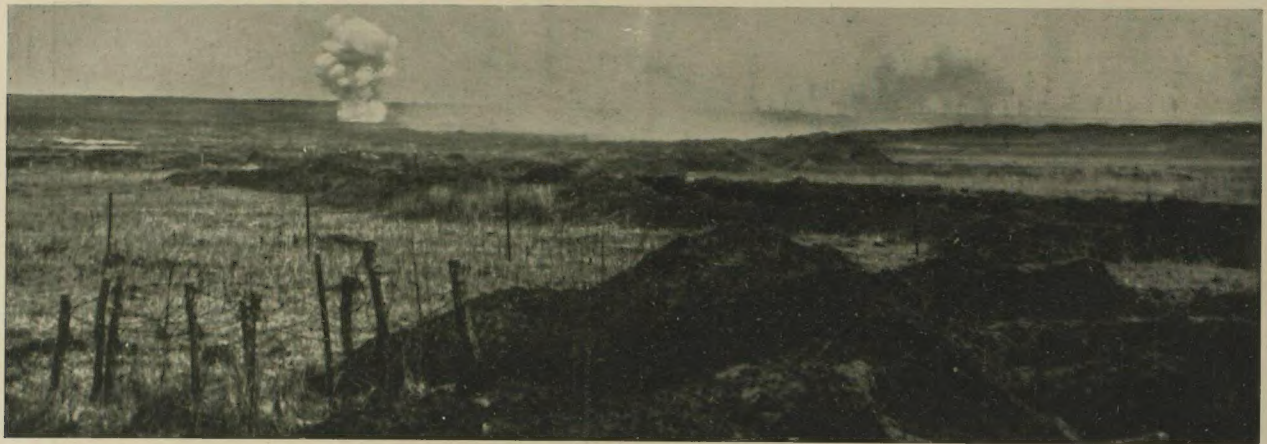
OVER NO MAN'S LAND UNDER HEAVY FIRE, AT THE TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE.

The Battle of Arras began on Easter Monday, April 9. Writing from the British Headquarters on the following day, Mr. Philip Gibbs said: "During last night the Canadians gained the last point, called Hill 145, on the Vimy Ridge, where the Germans held out in a pocket with machine-guns; and this morning the whole of that high ridge, which dominates the plains to Douai, is in our hands, so that there is removed from our path the great barrier for which the French and ourselves have fought through bloody years. . . . The Canadian attack yesterday was astoundingly successful, and was carried out by high-spirited men, the victors of Courcellette in the battles of the Somme, who had before the advance an utter and joyous confidence of victory. . . . By

6.30 (they) had taken their first goals, which included the whole front-line system of German trenches above Neuville St. Vaast, by La Folie Farm and La Folie Wood, and up by Thélus, where they met with fierce resistance. The German garrisons were . . . in long, deep tunnels. They were eager to surrender, and their great desire was to get down from the Vimy Ridge barrage of their own guns. . . . By three in the afternoon yesterday the Canadians had gained the whole of the ridge except Hill 145. . . . Our gun-fire had helped them by breaking down all the wire. . . . In spite of the wild day, our flying men were riding the storm and signalling to the gunners who were rushing up their field-guns. 'Our 60-pounders,' said a Canadian officer, 'had the day of their lives.'"

CANADA'S GLORY AT VIMY: THE OPENING BOMBARDMENT.

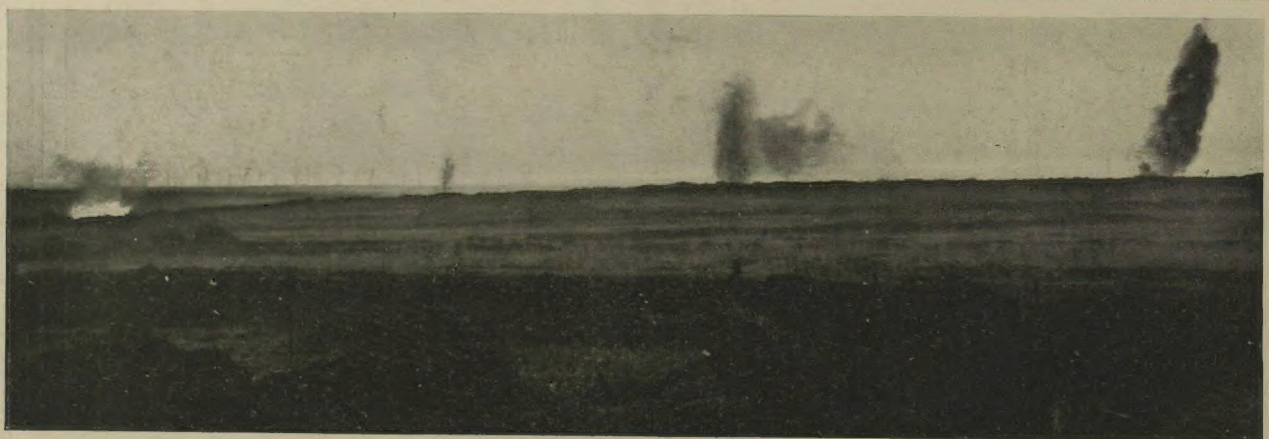
CANADIAN WAR RECORDS PHOTOGRAPHS.



HEAVY ARTILLERY SHELLS "SEARCHING" THE GERMAN LINES ON THE LOWER SLOPES TOWARDS VIMY RIDGE: DIRECT HITS ON THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES.



"AS STUPENDOUS A SPECTACLE AS ANYTHING EVER SEEN IN WAR": OUR SHELLS BURSTING IN SUCCESSION ALONG THE GERMAN TRENCH-LINES.



AS SEEN IN THE HALF-LIGHT OF THE STORMY DAWN NOT LONG BEFORE THE CANADIANS CHARGED OUT: SHELL-FIRE COMPLETING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENCES.

"The opening of the bombardment in the grey of dawn," writes a "Times" correspondent on the day of the taking of the Vimy Ridge by the Canadians, "was as stupendous a spectacle as anything ever seen in war. Hardly anybody was prepared for the magnitude of the artillery concentration which we brought to bear. From where I watched the German reply seemed quite overwhelmed in the roar and flame of our attack." Describing the bombardment, as it began and was shaping at the moment the above photographs were taken, the correspondent quoted continues: "In an instant hundreds of guns broke on the silence at once, the rattle of the field-guns, like the

clattering of machine-guns, being punctuated by the rhythmical roaring of the heavier pieces. In an instant, it seems, the whole of the enemy's line broke into flame. Beyond the flicker of our guns, brilliantly visible in the half-light and amid the flash and swirl of our bursting shells, the enemy's rockets calling for help rose from the whole circuit of the horizon." As a Reuter correspondent describes: "When our assaulting waves went forward, they found that in many places trenches and wire alike had been absolutely obliterated by the intensity of the bombardment. A few charred stumps and an occasional rusty tangle of the barbed stuff alone marked where the formidable barriers had stretched."

THE VICTOR OF ARRAS: THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HASSANO.



MASTER OF THE SITUATION ON THE BRITISH FRONT: FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG—HIS LATEST PORTRAIT.

Sir Douglas Haig's great victory near Arras made him master of the situation. As an Italian newspaper, the "Idea Nazionale," puts it in commenting upon the results of the battle: "Greater than the loss of men and arms for the enemy is the loss of the mastery of the war. For the first time the Germans have been obliged to yield the mastery of the war to the enemy. Haig it is who commands." In his despatch of April 10 Sir Douglas Haig said: "The number of prisoners taken by us since the opening of our attack yesterday morning now exceeds 11,000, including 235 officers. We have

also captured over 100 guns." On hearing of the victory, his Majesty the King telegraphed to Sir Douglas: "The whole Empire will rejoice at the news of yesterday's successful operations. . . . I heartily congratulate you and all who have taken part in this splendid achievement." On April 13 Sir Douglas reported another advance, and the capture of enemy positions on a wide front. Sir Douglas Haig was born in 1861 and was educated at Clifton and Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1885 he joined a cavalry regiment, and served with distinction in the Sudan and in South Africa.

"TO EACH MAN A GREAT ADVENTURE": BRITISH TROOPS ATTACKING.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



"THEY'RE AWAY!" BRITISH INFANTRY MOVING OUT TO THE ATTACK AT THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT BATTLE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.



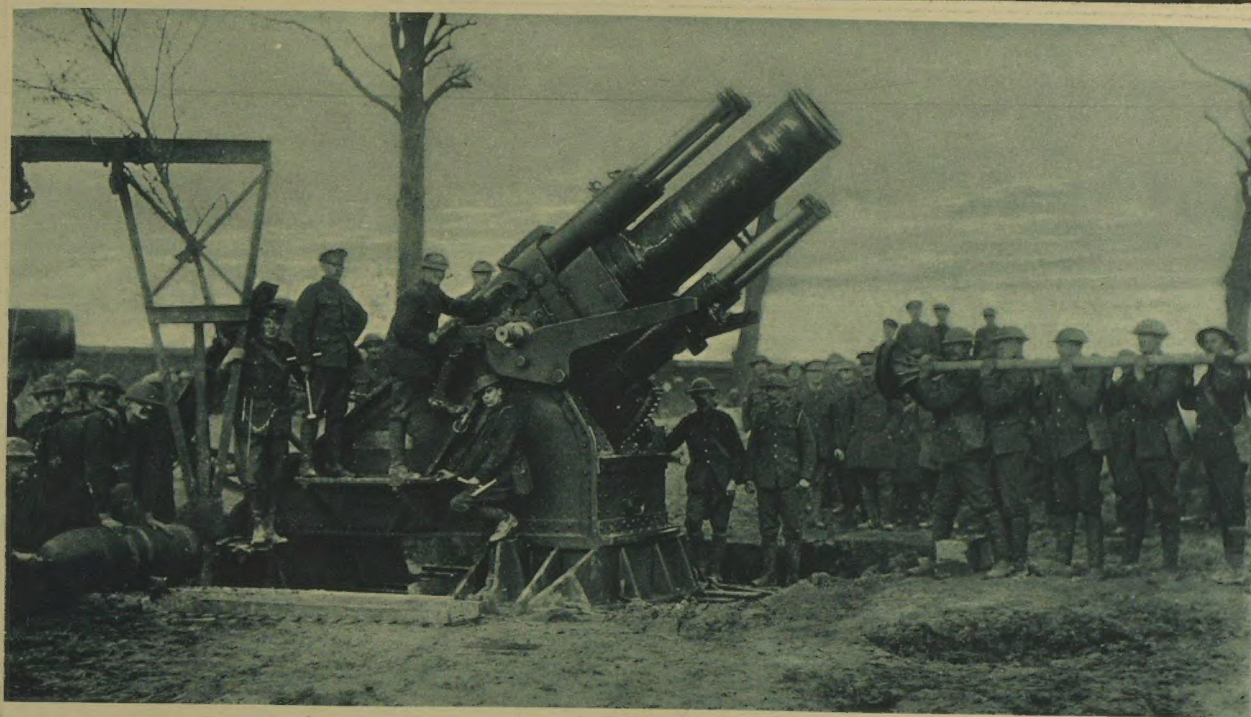
"THEY WENT IN A SLOW, LEISURELY WAY, NOT HURRIED": BRITISH TROOPS GETTING OUT OF THEIR TRENCHES AS THEIR "WAVE OF INFANTRY" WAS DUE TO ADVANCE.

For infantry in a great battle like that of Arras, which opened on April 9, the moment of going "over the top" is the culminating point of a period of intense expectancy. "To-day at dawn," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "our armies began a great battle. . . . The hour for attack was 5.30. Officers were looking at their wrist watches as on a day in July last year. The earth lightened. A few minutes before 5.30 the guns almost ceased fire, so that there was a strange and solemn hush. We waited, and pulses beat faster than the second hands. 'They're away,' said a voice by my

side. . . . I saw two waves of infantry advancing against the enemy's trenches, preceded by our barrage of field-guns. They went in a slow, leisurely way, not hurried, though the enemy's shrapnel was searching for them. 'Grand fellows,' said an officer lying next to me on the wet slope. . . . In a hundred years not all the details will be told, for to each man in all the thousands who are fighting there is a great adventure." The official photographs here reproduced were despatched from General Headquarters on April 10.

BRITISH ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY: A HOWITZER AND MOUNTED MEN.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



1. "THE HOWITZERS TOOK AN IMPREGNABLE PLACE BY THEMSELVES": ONE OF THE BRITISH ARTILLERY'S HEAVY PIECES, NICKNAMED "GRANNY," BEING PREPARED FOR FIRING.
2. AN ARM OF THE BRITISH FORCES THAT HAS SHARED IN RECENT VICTORIES: CAVALRY ON THE MOVE, WITH CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCHES IN THE FOREGROUND.

Both the artillery and the cavalry have greatly distinguished themselves in the recent British victories. As a typical instance of the artillery's work may be cited a description, by Mr. Beach Thomas, of the appearance of the German defences at Monchy after they had been bombarded and captured. "I have never seen," he writes, "evidence of howitzer fire quite so diabolically accurate and deadly. The howitzers took an impregnable place by themselves. As soon as they were recalled to the work after a

slight check their tons of metal were lobbed over and along the embankment as accurately as quoits, but every trench and redoubt hereabouts is an alphabet of artillery accuracy. I passed four of the narrow-domed machine-gun posts recently built by the enemy. They are made of reinforced concrete 2 ft. thick, with additional iron girders and earth banked up to within a foot or so of the top. Each one of these was knocked out by a direct hit. Targets of a yard square were hit from four miles off."

THE SOMME ADVANCE: BRITISH FIELD-BATTERIES MOVING

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK, FROM



UP TO HARASS THE GERMAN RETREAT NEAR BAPAUME.

DETAILS RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.



STRENUOUS WORK FOR THE BRITISH FIELD ARTILLERY DURING THE PURSUIT:

The German retreat made a great change in the conditions of life for the British field artillery. A war of movement began in which they were continually to be seen crossing open ground to take up new positions. Our drawing shows a typical case—some field-batteries moving up to harass the Germans near Bapaume, about three miles away in the background. The guns had to be brought across country through thick mud, and teams of eight horses were used in place of the usual six. The extra ammunition was brought up by pack-horses, each carrying 6 to 8 rounds in panniers. In the right foreground one of them is seen slipping into a shell-hole. The road, indicated in the left background by a line of broken trees, could not be used, as it was under heavy shell-fire from German covering batteries. Clouds of their shrapnel can be seen bursting over it. British infantry may be observed moving up about 100 yards

EIGHT-HORSE GUN-TEAMS TOILING THROUGH THICK MUD, AND BATTERIES IN ACTION.

this side of the road, and deploying as the enemy fire becomes heavier. Between the infantry and the field-batteries moving up are some teams of ammunition pack-horses going up and returning after dumping their load behind a battery in action. Just behind the right-hand gun of this battery is an artilleryman engaged in registering the new ranges. Other batteries are also seen in action on the far side of the disused road in the left background. In the middle distance on the right one gun is seen being drawn across a bridge over an old trench, on this side of which are the remains of shattered wire entanglements. In the air overhead are several aeroplanes out on reconnaissance. The British Artillery has since distinguished itself once more in the great battle of Arras, where it did magnificent work. "The guns," writes Mr. Beach Thomas, "destroyed the most thorough earth defences left in Europe."—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

SOME OF THE THOUSANDS CAPTURED IN THE FIRST TWO

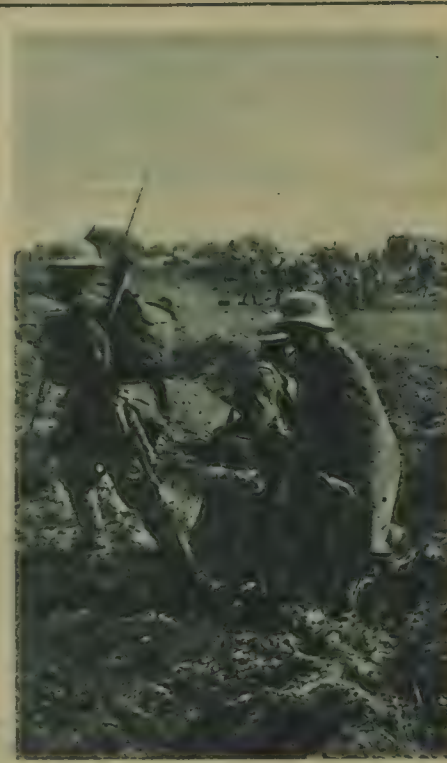
OFFICIAL

DAYS: PRISONERS TAKEN AT THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.



"GLAD TO PAY FOR THE GIFT OF LIFE BY CARRYING OUR WOUNDED BACK":
GERMAN PRISONERS BRINGING IN A "CASUALTY."



TROOPING BACK IN THRONGS, WHILE OUR
COMING IN ACROSS THE



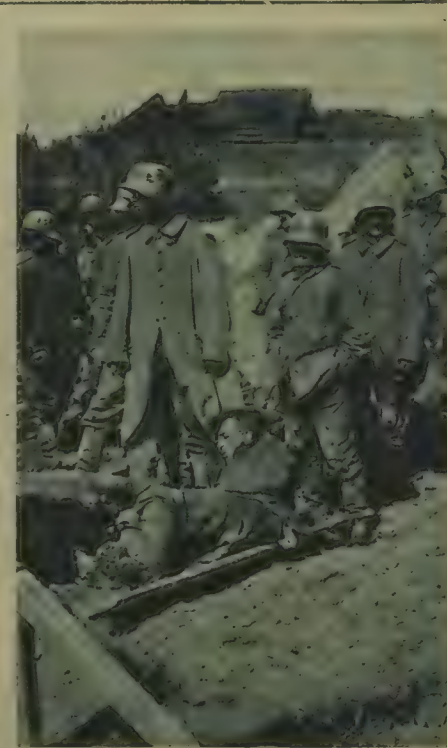
SOLDIERS PASS ON: GERMAN PRISONERS
TRENCH-LINES, UNDER GUARD.



ONE OF THE GERMAN PRISONER STRETCHER-PARTIES TAKING CHARGE OF A BADLY WOUNDED GERMAN:
MAKING UP AN IMPROVISED CARRYING-LITTER.



AFTER ARRIVAL AT A TEMPORARY PLACE OF CONFINEMENT NEAR THE BATTLEFIELD:
PRISONERS BEING GIVEN A MEAL BY THEIR CAPTORS.



GERMAN PRISONER STRETCHER-BEARERS TOLD
WOUNDED.



OFF TO CARRY BOTH OUR OWN AND ENEMY
FALLING IN.



AT THE ENTRANCE TO A CAPTURED GERMAN DUG-OUT: PRISONERS BRINGING UP
THEIR OWN MACHINE-GUNS.

The Germans seen here are some of the 12,000-odd prisoners captured in the first two days of the great battle of Arras. "The captives," describes one correspondent, "are an amazing medley in every way—of all sorts, sizes, ages, and physique. They include every part of the Army—gunners, pioneers, trench-mortar men, engineers, special snipers, tunnellers, and the rest." The surrenders were wholesale. On Vimy Ridge, where the Canadians had carried all before them: "The German soldiers streamed out and came running forward, with their hands up. They were eager to surrender." Says Mr. Philip Gibbs: "The German prisoners were glad to pay for the gift of life by carrying our wounded back. The eagerness

of these men was pitiful, and now and then laughable. At least, the Canadian escorts found great laughing matter in the enormous numbers of men they had to guard, and in the way they (the earlier prisoners) directed the latest comers to the barbed-wire enclosures, and with great satisfaction acted as masters of ceremonies to their own captivity. I have never seen such cheerful prisoners—they were joking with each other, and in great good humour, because life with all its hardships was dear to them." Some were "elderly whiskered men, belonging to the professor tribe"; others were "young lads who ought to have been in the German High Schools."



"THE HOUR OF DELIVERANCE."

The British and French advance has released many a town and village from the tyranny of German invasion. "No one can tell except the Frenchman," said Mr. Lloyd George recently, "what they endured from this tyranny, patiently, gallantly, and with dignity, until the hour of deliverance came." Our drawing shows that hour in a French village on the arrival of British troops.

FROM THE DRAWING BY LUCIEN JONAS. COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING HIS DEGREE.



SCHOOLING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN A CLOISTER OF A CATHEDRAL: STUDENTS IN SCHOOL. (SEVENTH CENTURY.)

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE NEW TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

THE war has brought about many changes, but none, perhaps, greater than those it has forced upon operative surgery. The curiously minute ritual, in which a masked

not been idle. Professor Rutherford Morison devised a paste of iodoform, subnitrate of bismuth, and liquid paraffin, worked into the consistency of soft butter or thick cream, with which he said the wound should be filled. Dr. Garrett Anderson and her pathologist, Miss Helen Chambers, have used this at his suggestion at the Military Hospital in Endell Street, and found it of wonderful efficacy. It does away in great measure with the torture of daily dressing, and dispenses with

methods of cure instead of hindering her. Anyone who has cut his finger and observed what follows knows that when the bleeding has stopped we see the exudation of a thin watery fluid, which soon gives place to the formation of a scab or scar, which in its turn sloughs off, leaving underneath new and healthy skin. This fluid, or serum, it is found, is nature's means of repairing the damage, being in itself an antiseptic of great value, fatal to hostile microbes, and excellent for both keeping the wound clean and hastening the granulating process by which the wounded tissue is replaced. Such substances as Professor Morison's paste are of the greatest use in producing a free flow of this serum, and thus not only providing a continual washing and dressing of the wound, but inducing it to heal from within outward, and thus preventing all the bad results following from an apparently healing wound "bursting out," as it used to be called, afresh. But there are other and, perhaps, simpler means of accomplishing the same end. Sir Almroth Wright, since he gave his great talents to the services of our wounded soldiers, has always averred that this result would follow the use of a solution of common salt, and in a lecture which he delivered last month to the Royal Institution he demonstrated this conclusively—so far as a layman can judge—by a series of well-devised experiments. The solution that he there used was apparently one of five per cent., whereas other practitioners employ what is practically a saturated solution, keeping it up to strength by packing the wound in some cases with solid salt. But the principle involved is in both cases the same, and its adoption seems to be gaining ground every day.

These facts lead one to ask oneself a question. Common salt, or chloride of sodium, which the Egyptians used for preserving their dead unputrified, is the chief solid constituent of the water of the sea, in which, according to modern biologists, animal life first came into being. Its injection into a vein has an extraordinarily stimulating effect on the heart, and will sometimes call back a man from the jaws of death when the inhalation of oxygen and other desperate expedients have failed. Is it not, therefore, possible that it may have other properties connected with the maintenance of life as yet undiscovered? F. L.



FLOODS CAUSED BY THE GERMANS TO IMPEDE THE FRENCH ADVANCE: A STREET UNDER WATER IN RECAPTURED NOYON.—[French Official Photograph.]

and gloved surgeon, dressed in sterilised clothing, worked with instruments fresh from a bath of disinfectant in a theatre into which no air not previously filtered and sterilised was admitted, and from which everything that could by any possibility carry germs was rigidly excluded, proved incapable of observance in the turmoil and confusion of a field dressing-station, or even of a hospital nearer the base, through which hundreds of wounded were daily pouring. It was plain, too, that it was useless to try to keep infection from wounds already infected with the noxious microbes to be found in the much-worked and highly manured soil of France and Flanders, as in the necessarily unclean clothing worn by men in the trenches. Asepsis, or the exclusion of the germs of disease being thus out of the question, it was no wonder that surgeons went back to the older method of antiseptics, or the killing of the same germs found or suspected in all wounds, whether caused by the surgeon's knife or the enemy's weapons. Thus Sir Rickman Godlee, as was shown in this column at the time, advocated last year the return to Lister's first methods, and went so far as to recommend the dressing of wounds with undiluted carbolic acid. Certain French doctors, with the logic of their race, went even further, and enjoined the surgical removal of all the bruised or damaged tissue surrounding a punctured wound, so as to leave only healthy and normal flesh to unite.

Less heroic methods had, however, already been set on foot for the same purpose. The serious outbreak of tetanus which accompanied the first battles led to the injection in all practicable cases of anti-tetanus serum, which proved effective in checking the spread of this terrible malady. Then the Institut Pasteur, never resting in its efforts to abate suffering, produced the polyvalent serum of MM. Leclainche and Vallée for local injection into wounds, to which they have lately added another for the prevention of gas-gangrene. In the meantime, our own surgeons had

the use of drainage tubes and gauze. It does not prevent the escape of any discharge or the granulation of fresh tissue, and septic wounds are found to heal when dressed with it as quickly as those not infected.

The principle on which this remedy is founded seems to be the sound one of helping Nature in her own



NOYON FLOODED BY THE GERMANS BEFORE THEY LEFT THE TOWN: WATER AND WRECKAGE IN THE RUE DES TANNEURS.—[French Official Photograph.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND GENERAL NIVELLE: AN INVESTITURE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



THE 'BRITISH HEIR APPARENT' AND THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: THE PRINCE OF WALES ABOUT TO DECORATE GENERAL NIVELLE.



SALUTING: THE PRINCE OF WALES AND GENERAL NIVELLE STANDING BESIDE THE TABLE ON WHICH THE INSIGNIA WERE PLACED.



WATCHING A MARCH-PAST OF TROOPS: THE PRINCE OF WALES AND GENERAL NIVELLE, WITH A GROUP OF FRENCH AND BRITISH OFFICERS, IN THE PLACE DE L'HÔTEL DE VILLE AT BEAUVAIS.



Beauvais, an old French cathedral city, and capital of the Department of the Oise, was recently the scene of a very interesting ceremony, at which General Nivelle, the French Commander-in-Chief, received a British decoration from the hands of the Prince of Wales. The investiture took place in the picturesque square known as the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, where stands a monument to Jeanne Hachette, a heroine of Beauvais, who captured a banner from the troops of Charles the Bold when he attacked the city in 1472. The Prince of Wales, it may be recalled, was home on leave a few weeks ago, and attended the funeral of the Duchess of Connaught. He returned to the front on March 22,

accompanied by Captain Lord Claud N. Hamilton, of the Grenadier Guards. Amid his military duties the Prince still finds time to take an interest in home affairs. In reply to a letter from Lord Kenyon regarding proposed new science buildings for the University College of North Wales, at Bangor, as a memorial to North Wales men who have fallen in the war, his Royal Highness sent a sympathetic answer enclosing a donation of £100. Of General Nivelle it need only be said that, since he succeeded Marshal Joffre as Commander-in-Chief, he has handled the French Armies with the same masterly skill that he showed in organising the offensive at Verdun.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: HISTORIC SCENES IN PETROGRAD.



THE USE OF MOTOR-CARS IN STREET FIGHTING: A REVOLUTIONARY CAR WITH SOLDIERS ON THE FOOTBOARD READY FOR ACTION.



MEMBERS OF THE OLD POLICE CAPTURED BY THE NEW: SOME OF THE NEW NATIONAL POLICE WITH THEIR PRISONERS.



REVOLUTION IN A SNOW-BOUND CAPITAL: A BARRICADE ERECTED DURING THE REVOLUTION ACROSS ONE OF THE MAIN STREETS IN PETROGRAD, WITH THE RED FLAG FLYING.



LISTENING TO A DEPUTY SPEAKING OUTSIDE THE DUMA BUILDING: A CROWD BEFORE THE TAURIS PALACE DURING THE REVOLUTION.



A BUILDING FROM WHICH THE POLICE FIRED ON THE PEOPLE: ONE OF THE POLICE-STATIONS BURNT BY THE REVOLUTIONARIES.

Historic interest attaches to these photographs taken in Petrograd during the Russian Revolution. They show, in particular, the types of men who took part in the street fighting, and some of the methods they employed. Summarising the events of that momentous week on the authority of information received "from a trustworthy source," the "Morning Post" said: "The revolution was started on Saturday, March 10, by strikes caused by temporary scarcity of bread. Crowds gathered in the principal thoroughfares, but there was no rioting. In attempting to disperse these people, who,

for the most part, were sightseers, the Government used unnecessary violence. Throughout Saturday and Sunday gendarmes and police charged and fired on these crowds quite without provocation, and about 300 persons were killed and wounded. For the first time in history, Cossacks fraternised with the people. On Monday morning the Preobrajensky Regiment mutinied rather than fire on the mob. Other regiments joined them, and by nightfall practically the whole garrison at Petrograd had seceded. The bloodshed and incendiarism that followed was caused entirely by the action of the police

(Continued opposite.)

PETROGRAD IN REVOLUTION: A BARRICADE AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.



BUILT ACROSS A MAIN STREET DURING THE FIRST DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION: A BARRICADE PROTECTED BY FIELD-GUNS, UNDER MILITARY GUARD.



THE RUSSIAN ARMY'S SUPPORT OF THE REVOLUTION: A REGIMENT WITH THE RED FLAG OUTSIDE THE TAURIS PALACE, READY TO ASSIST THE DUMA.

Continued.
and gendarmes in firing on the troops and people with machine-guns, and by the determination of the latter to have done for ever with these detested bodies of men and with all records of police oppression. Two police stations and one prison were burnt before the Duma was able to get a grip on the situation. Since then, however, with the exception of the residence of Count Fredericksz (Minister of the Court), there has, it is believed, been no case of incendiarism. Even the police, who had fired on the soldiery, were not harmed when arrested, but merely placed in custody." Some of the

police may be seen under arrest in the right-hand photograph at the top of the left-hand page. They are seen under a guard of the new National Police formed by the Revolutionaries. In other photographs are shown some of the old police-stations after they had been burnt out, and in others, again, scenes outside the Tauris Palace, the headquarters of the Duma. In the lower one of the two on this right-hand page, for example, is seen a regiment of troops, with the red flag of the Revolution, come to the Duma building to offer their services.

A PRO-ENTENTE CHANGE OF RULERS IN ABYSSINIA: CORONATION SCENES.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



WITH THE UNION JACK FLYING FROM A MERCHANT'S STORE (ON THE LEFT):
ADDIS ABEBA ON THE EVE OF THE CORONATION.



THE MILITARY ELEMENT AT THE CORONATION: ABYSSINIAN TROOPS,
WITH THEIR PICTURESQUE SHIELDS, LINING THE APPROACH.



A WOMAN ONCE MORE ON THE THRONE OF ABYSSINIA: THE NEW EMPRESS ZEODITA, WITH HER LADIES IN WAITING. BEFORE THE PALACE
AT ADDIS ABEBA AFTER HER CORONATION.



ON THE EVE OF THE ABYSSINIAN CORONATION: THE ENTRY OF THE REGENT,
RAS TAFFARI, INTO ADDIS ABEBA.



CORONATION SCENES AT ADDIS ABEBA: TYPICAL COSTUMES
AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE ABYSSINIAN CAPITAL.

The late Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia was succeeded three years ago by a son of one of his daughters, Prince Lidj Jeassu. The latter, however (to quote an account by a British resident at Addis Abeba, published in the "Times" of January 24 last) "seemed to have come under Turkish influences and had in many ways offended the Christian population. The Legations here of the Entente Powers also took the matter up, and about the middle of September sent in a joint protest. This brought matters to a head.

At the Feast of Mascal (Cross), September 27, the Ministers at Addis Abeba declared Lidj Jeassu deposed, and Zauditu [or Zeodita], another daughter of Menelek, Empress, with Ras Taffari heir to the Throne and Regent." Lidj Jeassu's father took up arms, and civil war ensued. After several sanguinary battles, victory eventually rested with the forces of the new Government. Writing from Addis Abeba on February 12, a Reuter correspondent said: "The coronation of the Empress Zeodita took place yesterday

Continued opposite

A DAUGHTER OF MENELEK CROWNED: THE NEW EMPRESS OF ABYSSINIA.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



SEATED IN STATE ON HER CORONATION DAY: THE EMPRESS ZEODITA, WITH RAS TAFFARI, REGENT AND HEIR TO THE THRONE.

Continued.
with great pomp and ceremony. The Ministers of the Entente Powers represented their Governments. The German Minister and Turkish Consul-General were not present, being without orders from their respective Governments. The Empress was crowned at the Cathedral of St. George. Leaving the Cathedral supported by Ras Tafari (the Regent) and Ras Kassa (a cousin of Menelek), she took her seat on a throne in the centre of a large platform erected in the courtyard. The Diplomatic Corps having passed before her,

ceremoniously bowing, the Bishop of Abyssinia made a speech in which he said this was not the first time that Abyssinia had had a Queen. In Europe many Queens had ruled, and he referred especially to England, over which country a Queen had ruled for sixty years, during which time England had become a great nation." The new Empress of Abyssinia is a woman of forty, but of diminutive stature. There are variations in the spelling of her name. We have adopted the version given in the later account.

FOR KING AND COUNTRY: OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPEIGHT, HILLS AND SAUNDERS, ELLIOTT AND FRY, STUART, LAPAYETTE, H. WALTER BARNETT, AND LANGHEIR.



MAJOR G. WASHINGTON
HART,
Royal Field Artillery. Son of
the late Mr. Robert Washing-
ton Hart, and of Mrs. Hart, of
Hampstead. Killed in action.



CAPT. C. M. C. BARKER,
Indian Infantry. Son of Mr.
R. C. Barker, C.I.E., India
Office.



CAPT. R. S. BULLOCK,
Indian Infantry. Reported
missing; now officially re-
ported as having been killed.



LIEUT.-COL. D. W. FIGG,
D.S.O.,
Royal Fusiliers. Won D.S.O.
in 1915 for "extraordinary
bravery." Son of Mr. and
Mrs. William Figg, Redhill.



LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM
EVELYN MAPLES,
Duke of Wellington's Regiment.
Son of Mr. W. Maples, Ashstead.

LIEUT.-COL. A. A. CHASE, D.S.O.,
Royal Sussex Regt. (Major, Royal Engineers).
Has been officially reported as having died
of wounds.



CAPT. ROGER F. HUGHES,
Australian Army Medical Corps.
Son of Sir Thomas and Lady
Hughes, Sydney, N.S.W.



2ND LIEUT. ERIC WHITE,
Royal Engineers. Has been
officially reported as having
been killed.



2ND LIEUT. R. A. F.
GRANTHAM,
Lincoln Regt. Son of Mr.
and Mrs. R. F. Grantham.



LIEUT. J. S. MACLACHLAN,
Canadian Mounted Rifles. Son
of Mr. Alexander Campbell
MacLachlan, of Guelph, Ontario.



LIEUT.-COLONEL CLIVE VICTOR
MARTIN,
M.G. Corps and Indian Cavalry, Indian Army.
Killed in action.



CAPTAIN W. R. BIRCH,
Oxon and Bucks Light Infantry.
Son of Mr. F. Birch, Corville,
Chester. Mentioned in despatches.



LIEUT. H. L. LASCELLES,
Royal Flying Corps. Has
been officially reported killed
while on duty.



COMMR. C. P. WILSON,
R.D., R.N.R.,
Son of the late Capt. J. T.
Wilson, of Sunderland.



2ND LT. G. I. WILSON,
Q.O. Yorkshire Dragoon Yeo-
manry, att'd. R.F.C. Son of
Mr. A. M. Wilson.



LIEUT. R. J. HOSIE, M.C.,
Canadian Infantry. Son of
Mr. R. J. Hosie, of Brandon,
Manitoba.



2ND LIEUT. A. HARMER
STEELE,
Royal Flying Corps. Has
been officially reported killed.



MAJOR JAMES S. SKINNER,
King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
Has been officially reported killed
in action.



CAPTAIN JOHN ALEX. ROSE,
West Yorkshire Regt. Son of Mr.
and Mrs. Rose, of Reigate. Killed
in action.



2ND LIEUT. A. L. M.
SHEPHERD,
Royal Flying Corps. Has
been officially reported killed.



LIEUT. W. G. D. FISHER,
Australian Imperial Forces. Son
of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fisher,
New South Wales



2ND LIEUT. R. M. S.
SHEPHERD,
Royal Flying Corps. Has
been officially reported killed.



COURAGE

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LADIES' PAGE.

WE all "talk food" nowadays with an unabashed open interest that would once have been held to be unseemly, though there were always many, especially of the greedier sex, who loved conversation and reading about eating. "We talked for some time about cookery," records the youthful Queen Victoria in her diary, the conversation being held between herself and her Premier, Lord Melbourne. "'Oh, the French are the first nation in the world,' he said, 'for the art of preparing food is the first thing in the world!'" A long list could be strung of other eminent personages who were students of this art, fond of studying it, and even of practising it—novelists like Dumas, painters like Whistler, musicians like Grieg—all amateur cooks, loving to talk about food-choosing, and sometimes to undertake its preparation. But alas! now we must "wear our rue with a difference." The question of the hour is not how to prepare rare food or the most tasteful dishes possible, but how to make cheap foods and substitutes for ordinary articles of diet available for daily use. In this connection, Lady Boston, of Hedsor-on-Thames, asks anybody who knows of a good recipe for cooking fresh-water fish to send it to her, for the public benefit. There are big reserves of food in our rivers and large lakes that ought to be made available, and really there exist many excellent recipes; but, as they belong to the happy past, they are mostly troublesome and expensive, so that what is required is good but fairly easy and cheap methods of cooking these fish.

Izaak Walton's classic recipe for dressing pike (which, he declares, makes the fish such good eating that it is only fit for "anglers and honest men") calls for pickled oysters, two or three anchovies, and some shredded thyme, sweet marjoram, and winter savoury, pounded with a little mace, all mixed up in a whole pound of fresh butter; the fish is gutted, and stuffed with the seasoned butter, sewn in, and then it is tied to a spit and roasted, well basted with claret and the butter that falls into the pan; and, when done, the fish is lowered into the basting material, into which has been squeezed the juice of three or four oranges, and yet more fresh butter; also, if you like, he says, you may rub the dish with garlic. Of course, the pike can be thus prepared and then baked. This is too expensive and troublesome for most people; not a war-time recipe.

Stewing is simpler, and it is said that fresh-water fish—even the more muddy kinds—will lose the objectionable muddy flavour if they are semi-stewed in salted water in the first place, then drained, and put into a fresh saucepan with a stock already prepared tasting rather strong of onion, with either a little vinegar or claret added. It should be softly simmered till done, when some butter should be stirred into the gravy, and the whole served up together. It is also said that if the skin be removed from the fish before cooking, the muddy flavour goes with it.



DARK-BROWN CLOTH COAT-FROCK.

Soutaché with braid of brighter tone, the collar being of a lighter shade.

An excellent French dish is "Carp à la Chambord." In the grounds of the lovely old castle of that name a large lake produces some very fine carp; some local genius invented the idea of larding the carp with strips of bacon, the skin being removed in the larding everywhere except on the "shirt-front"; the fish so treated is also stuffed with veal stuffing, and then is braised—i.e., half-stewed, half-steamed on the grid of the fish-kettle—in a "mirepoix," a mixture of French white wine and stock well flavoured with carrots, onions, bay-leaf, and a little butter. Another well-recommended way of cooking the muddy fresh-water fish is to clean and well scale it, brush it over with egg, dredge well with flour, and fry in dripping, and then put it to stew in gravy flavoured with grated lemon-peel, horseradish, and mace, and, if allowed, finish this sauce with a little port wine and butter.

The first woman to be elected to the Congress of the United States happened to be placed there in time to vote against the entry of her country into this war! A good many American women have previously been elected members of the separate State Congresses, but this is the first instance of one being sent up (it is from Montana) to the supreme Parliament of the Union. It must not, I think, be taken as typical that she voted against the declaration of war. While women, as a whole, abhor cruel war, and we may expect that their influence will be exerted against this way of settling international disputes, on the other hand, they adore courage in men, and they are equally capable with men of the intense indignation against national wrong and aggression and cruelty that has led President Wilson reluctantly and slowly to express his country's will to help to put down and punish such monstrous outrages on the comity of nations as we have beheld. It is, indeed, strange—in a way it is very unfortunate—that a woman has been placed in a position of national responsibility, to give her vote against effective resentment of such outrages on other women and on little children as we know to have been perpetrated. The reporters say that she so voted with open sorrow—poor soul!—her over-laid idealism wrestling against her deeper, truer, instinctive, ancestrally taught consciousness that American men now ought to join in this fight.

Deep in all our hearts is the ancestral knowledge that it is the part of males to defend their wives and little ones against murder or bloodthirsty, cruel, reckless ill-usage; and, obviously, under modern conditions this cannot be done individually, but must be undertaken collectively. In plain language, most women would rather know their own men—father, brothers, husband—anything but cowards! The man who would not fight for his family in earlier days, or in more primitive conditions, probably was wiped out with all his race; now he may get other men to fight for him by some means; but in the woman's secret soul is all the emotion of her foremothers—a mingled, cruel strain, her love and dependence struggling against the feeling that her man in some conditions ought to be found a brave fighter.

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as long as, if not longer, than the other kind of light shoes, the kind with thin inner soles and thin outer soles. The fact is, that pump shoes, on account of first making the shoes inside out, must be cut only from the best leather, leather specially selected for its flexibility as well as its durability."

"Very well, I'll take a pair. What is the price?"

"The present prices are 16/6 for glacé kid, 17/6 for patent; but this summer the all-round price will be 19/6 a pair. You are fortunate in securing a pair of the few that were made before prices rose this spring."

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OUR ALLIES THE RUSSIANS.

OF late we have heard not a little of "Slavs" and the "Slav" races—so much so that the term has come to have a definite, if limited, meaning for us. Properly translated, however, the word "Slav" should be rendered "illustrious one" and it is quite certain that their earlier history justified this appellation. But by the irony of fate the term came, in course of time, to wear a very different meaning, for during the medieval warfare in the West owing to the multitude of Slavs captured and enslaved, "Slav" came to mean "slave." The early history of the whole people is lost in the mists of time, and hence we shall seek in vain for precise records as to the origin of the various peoples now comprised under the term "Slav." This much at least is certain—that the Slavs are of Asiatic derivation, and represent a part of that great family known as the Alpine, whose entry into Europe was fraught with such tremendous issues, for it is to them that we owe the knowledge and use of metals.

Of these immigrants, indeed, we can say little more than that they were "Alpines," and that, so far as the subjects of this essay are concerned, they may probably be identified with the Sarmatians and the Venedi (who later became the "Wends"), for it was not till they had founded settlements in various parts of Europe, each developing along different lines as they mingled with the different stocks native to the invaded soil, that the differentiation of the Slav nations came into being. Some of these appear early on the scene, as in Mesopotamia, and, waxing great and glorious, had their day and ceased to be while yet Western Europe was a land of barbarians.

Among the Slav representatives of the Alpine stock the Russians hold the foremost place. And as they took possession of what is now the great Empire of Russia in Europe, so they displaced the "long-headed" representatives of still earlier settlements of the "Mediterranean" race, whose centre of dispersal seems to have been the northern region of Africa. This much is indicated by the tumuli, or "Kurgans," which are scattered all over Russia

from the Carpathians to the Urals. These burial mounds date from the Stone Age, and agree in all essentials with those which occur throughout Western Europe, including the British Islands. But the Kurgans, which were from twenty to fifty feet high, and occur singly, or in series extending over miles, differ from the more western tumuli in that the dead they guard were not interred with either weapons or ornaments, though the bodies were often coloured with red-ochre, a world-wide practice of immense antiquity. These differences in sepulture are explainable,

represent the ancient owners of the land. By the ninth century the Slav hold—for we may not yet speak of it as definitely Russian—had extended westwards as far as northern Germany, where many unmistakable evidences of it still remain. The Russia of to-day may be regarded as having come into being with the overthrow of the Avars, an Alpine race long since extinct, but which played an important part in Europe between the sixth and ninth centuries. By an alliance with the Avars the conquest of the Balkans was accomplished, thus further extending the domain of the Slav in Europe. It is a misnomer to speak of the Russian Empire as Slavic, for this term is only partly applicable, since under the Russian flag are Finns, Slavs, and the Mongol-Tartars of its Asiatic portion. Even when the people of European Russia are being discussed it is commonly taken for granted that all are "Russian." In a political sense this is true. But, if we adopt blood-relationship as our standard of nationality, then the Finnish elements must be ruled out, since they are not "Slav."

To-day the people of Russia in Europe are regarded as comprising three linguistic groups—the Great, Little, and White Russians. The White Russians, or Bielorusians, number no more than four millions, and occupy the flat, swampy, heavily forested country from Poland to Lithuania. These are really Russianised Finns, but linguistically differ little from the Great Russians, the dominant race, numbering some fifty millions. They are the "Muscovites," whose historic centre is the ancient capital of Moscow.

The Little Russians, Ukraine, or Ruthenians, as they are variously called, occupy the extreme south of Russia, the "black mould belt." With them, if political boundaries could be readjusted, should be included the population of Galicia, who are of the same blood. If we were to take blood-relationship, rather than political standards of classification, then the Letto-Lithuanians would have to be excluded from the category "Russian," for they are really Finnic, and not Slav, under whose dominion they have come by the fortune of war. And by the same standard a big slice of north-eastern Germany would have to pass to Poland—a quite possible contingency.

W. P. PYCRAFT.



CAPTURED IN TILLOY: A GERMAN MACHINE-GUN EMPLACEMENT ON WHEELS.

Official Photograph.

since, in the first place, the builders of these tumuli were less markedly "long-headed" than the ancestral "Mediterranean," and this indicates a long period of isolation, and probably intermixture with some other, yet older, race yet to be discovered. The blend, whatever it may have been, resulted in a new race of "long-heads," which is apparently represented by the Finns to-day. On this supposition we may explain the common occurrence of Finnish place-names all over Russia, as well as the presence of a large Finnish element in Russia. Some parts of her dominions, indeed, are entirely Finnish, and they of this strain

Russia, the "black mould belt." With them, if political boundaries could be readjusted, should be included the population of Galicia, who are of the same blood. If we were to take blood-relationship, rather than political standards of classification, then the Letto-Lithuanians would have to be excluded from the category "Russian," for they are really Finnic, and not Slav, under whose dominion they have come by the fortune of war. And by the same standard a big slice of north-eastern Germany would have to pass to Poland—a quite possible contingency.

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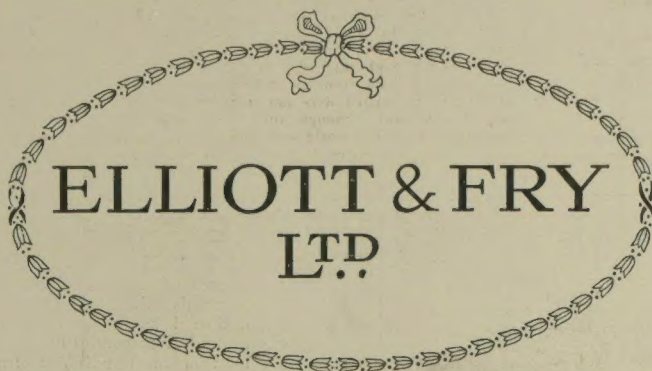
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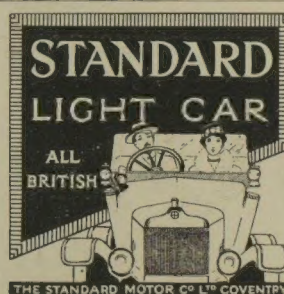
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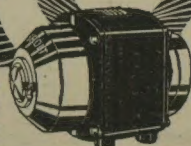
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"DOUBLE DUTCH," AT THE APOLLO.

The novelty and the most attractive thing about Mr. Lawrence Cowen's farce, "Double Dutch," is its setting.

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Cecil Rhodes to report on the geology and topography of East Africa, which occupied three years; and subsequently spent two years in the Arctic Circle between the Yukon and Hudson's Bay. That his experiences are of exceptional interest goes without saying.

If it be true that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, we should not despair of finding not one but a

score of ways of solving the food problem. Scarcely an edition of a popular newspaper fails to present its readers with some new way out, and in many cases its suggestions are accompanied by learned dissertations upon food values. War conditions, especially in such vital matters as the feeding and nourishing of the people, emphasise the value of scientific aids to the ordinary forms of nourishment, and the attention of the public naturally turns towards the well-known preparation, "Feroval," or Squire's Chemical Food. It strengthens, nourishes, and improves the appetite, combines the hematic tonic effects of iron with the bone-forming properties of calcium phosphate, and is of special value for growing or delicate children. It is thoroughly up to date, and was long known and highly appreciated as "Parrish's Chemical Food." It is sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or, net cash prices, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each, and can be obtained of all chemists, stores, etc., or of Messrs. Squire and Sons, Ltd., 413, Oxford Street, W.



THE ADVANCE ON THE WESTERN FRONT: ON THE "ROAD" NEAR TINCOURT.—[Official Photograph.]

the properties is a couch that can be curtailed into a bed. Out of such material Mr. Cowen shapes the sort of entertainment that we have had from many another farce-writer before him, and it was greeted with abundance of laughter at the initial performance. It has the advantage of a capital cast, including Miss Dorothy Minto, Miss Mary Brough, Mrs. A. B. Tapping, and Mr. Marsh Allen, and also Mr. Frederick Bentley, who in the rôle of Jan Vanderdam constantly recalls Mr. James Welch's methods.

Captain Besley, who is presenting his cinematograph lecture, "From Pacific to Atlantic," at the Philharmonic Hall, is a well-known explorer. He was selected by Mr.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Home-Produced Fuel Should be Encouraged.

The Order of the Petrol Control Committee, bringing "substitute" fuels into line with petrol, has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction because of the blow it deals to the production of home-made motor fuels. The Order itself points out that the change it embodies has been rendered essential by the necessity for saving tonnage, which is equally taken up whether the imported fuel be petrol, paraffin, or anything else, which is perfectly true, and a sound reason for restricting its use. As a matter of fact, it was somewhat surprising that the Committee had not dealt long before with the matter of imported alternatives to petrol. It scarcely seems logical to restrict the supply of petrol and to leave the motorist free to purchase paraffin in unlimited quantities from the local oilman, which was really the position before the Order under discussion was issued. But, if there is a great deal to be said for the restriction of the use of imported fuels, there does not appear to be the same case for restricting the home-produced article. On the face of it, the proper policy would seem to be to encourage its use, in order that shale-distillers, colliery proprietors, gas companies, and others may be prompted to give more attention to developing an industry to which we look for relief from our present dependence upon foreign productions. Apart from that aspect of the matter, which is a sufficiently important one by itself, to restrict the use of the home-produced fuel is to stifle a great deal of the research work which has been inaugurated as a result of the reduction in the supplies of petrol. It is manifestly useless to continue experimenting on a product for which there is no immediate market. Of course, it may be argued that all the fuel we can produce at home can be used by the Services, and in any case the private user would not get any. The reply to that is that the Services do not want experimental fuels so long as petrol is available to them, and it would be as well now to encourage by every means the development of the thing which is now in the experimental stage, against the time when petrol may not be available in sufficient quantities to fill the requirements of the Army and Navy. By allowing the free use

of home-produced motor fuels experiment would be encouraged, and it would be a very easy matter to stop their use by the private individual if and when it became necessary. I understand that the firms interested

Developing the Tropics by Motor.

One of the problems of "after the war" will be the development of the vast new tracts of tropical territory which have become ours by right of conquest. East and South-West Africa, the Cameroons, and even Togoland are all potentially rich, both agriculturally and in mineral wealth, but are all, so to speak, lying fallow and awaiting proper development. The first essential to the opening up of countries such as these is railways. As a matter of fact, in the first two of these territories, the railway systems have been fairly well developed by the Germans, but what will be needed is a transport system for feeding the main lines of railway. In East Africa animal transport is out of the question, because of the prevalence of the tse-tse fly and of horse-sickness. In South-West, the conditions are more favourable for animals, but there is the grave difficulty of absence of water in many of the best mineral districts, and of sparse pasturage everywhere, except in the extreme north of the Colony. It is to the motor that both these new possessions must look for assistance in their future development. The railways are helpless without an auxiliary transport system to convey the produce of farm, factory, and mine to the main arteries, and it is obvious that the motor alone can supply

that system, since, as has been pointed out, there is no reliance to be placed on animal transport. That both these colonies have an enormous future before them is certain; and when it is remembered that many of our leading motorists have served during the campaigns there, either with mechanical transport or other automobile units, it seems to me that the British motor industry is exceptionally well placed for securing all the information necessary as to the exact types and powers of the vehicles that are likely to prove most suitable to the country. There will be big business to be done, and if we do not look after it for ourselves, someone else will.

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in the "petrol substitutes" business are in process of forming an association for the purpose of, among other things, urging this point of view on the Government.



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